

# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Union Club!

THE UNION CLUB SATURDAY EVENING ADOPTED A PLAN OF ORGANIZING THE MILITARY IN THIS CITY AND COUNTY, AND ADJOURNED TO THIS (MONDAY) EVENING WHEN IT IS HOPED THAT EVERY TRUE PATRIOT IN THE CITY WILL BE PRESENT AND GIVE AID TO THE THOROUGH ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA IN THIS COUNTY.

J. Usher Price.—We learn from a private letter received in this city that J. Usher Price, who was severely wounded at the late battle of Greenbrier, died the next morning.

Oysters.—Those who love large, fresh, fat oysters, and who does not?—can find the largest and freshest at Kern's restaurant, by the can, half can, or served up in the most delicious style.

H. M. Pratt is the prince of clever fellows, and is always on hand, affable, prompt and polite.

THE IRISH REGIMENT.—Some nine or ten members of the Irish Regiment, are in our city on furlough. They are solidly looking fellows and their uniforms, besides being the handsomest that we have seen, is of a far better material than usual. We are glad to hear that this regiment is rapidly filling up. It will in the future be a proud thing to have been a member of the Irish Irish regiment.

The Journal finds fault because the Union Club has made a move in regard to the organization of the militia of this region, and more than intimates that on this account many will stand aloof from, and take no part in the movement. This is about the extent of the patriotism of those who control that sheet. Everything else is a secondary consideration in their estimation, to the upbuilding of their party. They would rather see our State invaded, than to forego their slavery to party. Yet they profess to be Union men. They hate the very name Union.

Lost.—On yesterday evening on Fourth street, between Poplar street and the Post Office, a part of a brass instrument, consisting of a straight stick, about six inches long with a German silver mouth piece on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Crisler's Jewelry store.

DROWNED.—James Cochran, of this city, a Corporal in Capt. Smith's company, 14th regiment, we are informed, was drowned at Paducah, one day last week, by accidentally falling into the river from a wharf boat, which he was guarding. His body had not been found when our informant left.

A young man named M. C. Baker, a private in Capt. Hall's company, died in Camp Vigo last evening. He had for years been suffering from chronic jaundice, and when brought into camp on last Wednesday evening, was very ill. Thursday morning he was carried to the hospital by his comrades in a delirious and moribund condition. Medicines produced no effect on him, but he gradually sank until he expired. His body was placed in a coffin, furnished by the Quartermaster, and sent to the friends in Vermilion county. His sickness was not attributable to any unwholesomeness of Camp Vigo. The health of the camp is very good at present, with the exception of a few cases of measles, all of which, so far have been very mild.

COMPLIMENT TO IRELAND.—A Vermontian writing to his brother in Indianapolis, pays to following compliment to our State and to our Government:

Dear Brother.—I have just received the 9th of September at hand. Although you have sent me letters and papers from the Hoosier State for ten years, I have become better acquainted with Indiana during the last six months than ever before. Gov. Morton and the efficiency and valor of the Indiana troops are the subject of constant admiration of the people in this State. I am surprised you don't catch the war spirit, it is so prevalent in your State.

THE REBELLION RECORD.—This work has reached the second volume, and is the most complete history of the rebellion that we have seen. It is a perfect diary of verified occurrences, commencing with the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, on the 17th day of December 1860, and brings it down day by day to the 19th day of June 1861.

The Documentary part commences with the reply of Gov. Hicks of Maryland to the Mississippi Commissioners, and closes with the Message of Jeff Davis to his Congress, May 8 1861.

The Documents are voluminous and to the politician must be invaluable and of the greatest interest to a patriot.

The incidents, anecdotes and poetry are exceedingly miscellaneous and entertaining. Taken as a whole we esteem the Rebellion Record one of the most complete and useful works ever issued from the press, and cheerfully recommend it to all who take an interest in whatever relates to the times and our country.

SUGAR SUGAR.—Mr. Aaron Hoggatt who resides one mile north of Terre Haute, has left with us a sample of Sorghum sugar, which he succeeded in crystallizing by the use of a common kettle and by dripping. The sample shown us is very fine sugar, much lighter than some New Orleans sugar we have seen, and of rather a pleasant flavor. Mr. Hoggatt thinks he has discovered the method by which this sugar can be readily and cheaply made, and is willing to impart any information he may be in possession of, to others who may be engaged in the cultivation of sorghum. He obtained from twenty-two gallons of syrup, ten pounds of sugar and one and a quarter gallons of molasses.

We do not know of any article which our farmers can more profitably grow than sorghum, if they will learn the method of making such nice sugar of it. There is no reason why we may not become independent of the sugar growers of the south. We have the means in our own hands. We should use it.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps according to the practice of European commanders. This plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it will probably be adopted. Should it be done, Generals McDowell, Franklin and Porter will be among the commanders of these divisions which will be from thirty to fifty thousand strong.

The British Consul at New Orleans, is now in Washington, having been twenty-four days on his journey. He was much obstructed by the transportation of rebel troops over the railways. He states that the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout his journey. The rebels are subjected to great deprivations. All luxuries had disappeared and many of the necessities of life, were becoming scarce.

Mr. Blair will probably soon return to his home. A squad of the Van Allen Cavalry, under Major Max, captured a rebel captain from Richmond yesterday, above Poolsville. John Palmer of Philadelphia, delivered to day one thousand military rifles, which arrived from Belgium in the Bavaria.

Early this morning the steamer Union sent two launches into a creek about seven miles from Aquia Creek, to burn a rebel schooner. The expedition succeeded. They were fired upon from a field battery, but were not injured.

The Post Master General returned to day.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, who has been here for some weeks attending to the affairs of that State in connection with military matters, has appointed Napoleon Dana, graduate of West Point, Colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, in place of Col. Willis A. Gorman, promoted to Brig. General.

Gov. Yates and Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Ill., have appointed from the Government for the command of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, fourteen batteries of James rifle cannon, six times and muskets and five hundred rifles.

The last news from the Gulf Squadron left Col. McKean, who succeeded Com. Merwin, on board the Magraw, which is now the flagship of the fleet. He was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi, and would then move from that position to Pensacola. Com. Merwin, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intends to ask a court of enquiry, but there was apparently no disposition to grant it.

The coast from Galveston to the Florida Reefs was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola. McKean and Harpers and his troops are in the Gulf.

There is no doubt in the opinion of the officers there that the place can be taken with out serious difficulty.

The Richmond papers are trying to cover, not only their own losses in the recent skirmishes, but also the losses of the Union, before our advance on Lewisville, but their desperate camp there betrays the fact that they had been recently captured by 14,000 to 20,000 men.

Several companies of Baltimore who were violent secessionists one month ago, are now entreating the department for offices.

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Arrival at Norfolk. BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The steamer Louisiana arrived at night. She brought nearly four hundred passengers, including six from Norfolk, who were permitted by the rebel authorities to leave. A large portion of them were women and children.

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The Governors call for the enrollment of all males between the age of 18 and 45 does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with the requirement.

Further from Hatters Inlet. FORTS MOORE.—The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras Inlet this morning bringing details of the recent engagement which differs but little from the accounts already telegraphed.

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During the day the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point.

The Star complains that the overestimate of the army of the Potomac has an injurious effect upon the morale of the North, diminishing the number of enlistments. It says fifty thousand more troops are wanted here immediately.

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